

New Advertisements.

Somewhere in the neighborhood.—Simpson & Tread.
 Chancery Notice to Creditors.—A. N. Boulton & Co.
 Notes Lost.—H. D. Davenport.
 Selling Off.—Simpson & Tread.
 Furniture.—Fairbank & J. Graham.

Train Time—Newmarket.

Express Train — 8.40 a.m.
 Mail Train — 6.30 p.m.
 Express Train — 8.11 a.m.
 Mail Train — 6.30 p.m.

The Newmarket Era.

Newmarket, Friday, July 19, 1861.

General Summary.

The Village Council meets on Monday evening next. It is to be hoped a quorum will be present.

We are requested to announce that the next regular quarterly meeting of the County of York Teachers' Association will be held at Richmond Hill, on the 27th inst., commencing at ten o'clock.

According to the most authentic returns, the Opposition have carried forty-two constituencies in Upper Canada—with sufficient in the Lower Province, to vote with confidence in the present administration. We confidently hope that with the death and burial of the existing Coalition, will end all unholy combinations.

The Southern Confederacy General in Chief Braxton, has issued a peremptory order that no person be allowed to pass from that Confederacy into the Northern States, without proper passport. The object, it is said, of this order, is to prevent spies from carrying information, with regard to military operations, to the Government at Washington.

Some of our exchanges are giving currency to the rumor that Hon. George Brown has received the appointment of President to the Grand Trunk. Up to the present, we believe there is not the slightest truth in the rumor. There is no danger of any man so well qualified and willing to expose the intrigues of the late managers of that swindling concern, being appointed to that position.

For some unaccountable reason the Division Court Judge did not make his appearance to hear and determine the appeal cases against the decision of the Court of Revision. If what public rumor says, be true—the Judge is guilty of a gross dereliction of duty, deserting of the severest censure. No matter who or what the "cases" were, the Judge should have allowed appeals the full legal right the law allows. To say the least, no explanation is due and should be given.

The resignation of the Canadian Board of Grand Trunk Directors has been accepted by the London Board, and two Commissioners have been appointed to take possession of the property. We also learn the Commissioners have received power to manage the concern for the benefit of all the interests involved. It is anticipated they will be able to make such arrangements as will avoid expensive legal proceedings.

As we anticipated in our remarks the week before voting, the people voted down the By-Law for a Town Hall—not because such a building was not needed; but because they feared incurring a debt and creating a sinking fund to be managed hereafter by no one knew who. Nearly all with whom we have conversed seemed in favor of a Hall, costing \$20,000, to be paid off in a couple of years; and such a scheme we believe would be carried by a large majority; but the idea of incurring a debt, payable fourteen years hence, they appeared to dread and consequently voted against it. The vote stood 12 for, to 26 against the By-Law.

The Struggle and Result.

The elections are now over, and the struggle through which we have passed is fruitful of material for thought to all who take pleasure in watching the course of events. The result, in both Upper and Lower Canada, has been a singular one—failing to realize the anticipations of each party, unless it be that of a Conservative tendency, which has certainly gained strength. This party, for a long time tampered with, and disgusted with its leaders, has shaken off its trammels and asserted its right to free action; it would be a deep error to imagine that the present Ministry gain any aid from the introduction of this element into the new House—for we believe that in all Western Canada no candidate dared face a constituency with defiance of the Government on his lips, however treasured might be their welfare in his breast, except, perhaps, Mr. G. CAMERON, who, we believe, did occasionally vindicate their acts, while he at the same time pledged himself to a warm advocacy of those measures so earnestly desired by Upper Canada.

How he reconciled the two positions we must leave him to explain. His somewhat erratic course, of political creed enunciated in North Ontario, may, however, have occurred through the extreme meagreness of his knowledge of the politics of the country—a fact which became lamentably evident in every speech he made. The gentleman is young and we believe honest, and if he avoids the lawyer-like habit of identifying himself too strongly and blindly with his present rather suspicious company, may yet do well. We have noticed him thus as being the solitary friend of the Ministry in Canada West. May the fate of his senior partner warn him off his dangerous track. We would here say, while speaking of the Conservative Party, that we hope and trust they will not let themselves be beguiled by the empty sound of a name. In this our own section of Canada the real distinctions between Reformers and Conservatives have been swept away—nothing but the name remains, and that should be no cause of harmful divisions among men who fight

for the same ends and who all have the wealth of our common country at heart. If the Conservative Party are not led away, at this moment, by false issues and made parties to some new coalition, the fate of the present Ministry is sealed. Until this system of coalition and mutual abnegation of all principle, for the sake of power, be abandoned, there is no good in store for the people of Canada.

One feature strikingly illustrative of the spread of corrupt feeling in the country, has been shown by the action of all the Cities and other indebted Municipalities throughout the country. In all these places no effort was adequate to remove the adherents of the Ministry, or prevent their being returned, so strong was the conviction that obsequious servility to Mr. MACDONALD would procure some alleviation in taxation, either by a wholesale wiping out of the debt, or an equally unjust loan or advance to liquidate present and pressing claims for interest. We may instance London, Hamilton, Kingston, Montreal, Toronto. In London, CARLING has no earthly qualification to recommend him as a Legislator, save that he was known to stand well with the Attorney General. In Hamilton, BUCHANAN, whose outrageous folly and infamous tergiversation would discredit a cinder bore in a barbarous land, was elected in opposition to Mr. FREEMAN, one of the most intelligent men we possess, on the expressed proposition that he (Buchanan) would do something for the city, i.e. get her debt transferred to the shoulders of the country. It is not strange that Macdonald should have returned Mr. CARLING, but it was remarkable that in his own town so large and respectable a vote should be polled against him.

In Montreal we have seen the Premier—a man certainly not personally popular, and in many respects very objectionable, even in Lower Canada, defeat Mr. DORION, one of the most able and honest politicians in that section of the Province, by the great power of his Government influence and the corrupt use of the large means within his grasp.

In Toronto these influences worked in a more marked manner; for there we have seen the great respectability of the great and commanding talent, who for years has devoted himself with untiring energy to the service of his country, at the expense of health and fortune, displaced by a man, the mere tool of a set of men untried in their acts to our country; who, year after year have writhed in shame as Mr. BROWN, on the floor of the House, has exposed their flagitious course. Most cordially do we join the whole country in crying shame on the people of Toronto for their ingratitude in rejecting a man who shed such a lustre on their city. But we must enter our strong protest against Mr. Brown's accepting the purchased dictum of the lesser portion of a city franchise. We would say that after the stand he has taken in the affairs of the country; after becoming, as it were, almost a part of our system, he should not retire, even for a time, from public life, while nine constituencies out of ten in Upper Canada, would triumphantly elect him as their representative. Let Mr. Brown act on the opinion of Canada, not on that of a mercenary mob, whose votes are erred at the command of the heaviest purse; and let Mr. JOHN CRAWFORD, the man who has dared to come out and oppose Mr. Brown, look well to himself. Has he ever given thought as to what the country will expect and may fairly demand from the man who used means legitimate and illegitimate, to stand in the position of George Brown? Has he ever considered that the people of Canada will expect him to be able to debate with some degree of skill, those questions deeply affecting our interests which are hourly finding birth in the House? Has he ever reflected on the great need that exists of some man there and then, on the floor of that House, without hesitancy or delay, to thoroughly investigate and analyze the public accounts, in the confusing and complex form in which they are yearly presented by our astute Finance Minister? Has he ever given it a thought that we are solely indebted for the knowledge of our financial affairs which has been diffused of late years, to Mr. Brown? Lastly: is not Mr. Crawford thoroughly aware that he is utterly incompetent to do any of these things, and that, as compared with Mr. Brown, he must be an utter Parliamentary failure? If he has not considered these matters in their true light, a short experience in the House will reduce him to his true level, even in his own estimation, when he will join in thinking that in assuming to fill Mr. Brown's place in the House of Assembly, he was guilty of the most unpardonable effrontery.

In the mean time let Mr. BROWN rest satisfied that he has honestly earned the unthought gratitude and esteem of all fair and candid men who wish their country well, and that no long space of time shall intervene ere the whole land shall compare in terms deeply favorable to him, his parliamentary career with those of the men of whom Mr. CRAWFORD is the present tool. The people generally, who give political affairs but cursory attention, are slow to judge; but not the less, in the end, the result point out whose course was the more pure and beneficial to them. When they see and reflect that Mr. Brown's whole career was a course of determined opposition to those acts and deeds which have contributed so largely to increase our indebtedness and consequent embarrassment, and that he persevered in this course to his own personal detriment and loss in every respect; and then again compare that career with that of the man to whom he was opposed, and see that under the Ministry of those men our position in a commercial point of view has positively declined from its former status, while those very men, without any apparent effort towards weal, have acquired enormous fortunes, and have a train to have fattened on the very country which they have caused, the country will properly appreciate both these men and George Brown at their true value.

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Correspondence.

WE wish to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

For the Newmarket Era.

The Arctio Children.

A PHRENOLOGICAL SKETCH.

By James Johnson.

MAXIMO is possessed with rather a slender constitution; his vital powers are very weak, and will require a good deal of care, or else he will die young. His head is very small—only measuring thirteen inches; he, therefore, cannot possess even ordinary talents. He has a fair share of friendship, combined with a fair development of benevolence which would cause him to be kind to friends or those with whom he is associated. His self-esteem and firmness are proportionately large, combined with his almost entirely deficient reason would make him very stubborn and self-willed when opposed or crossed in any way. Causality is almost totally wanting—he is therefore not capable of reasoning upon any subject, and can never be taught to study cause and effect, or to understand anything which he cannot see. His physical or perceptive faculties are his ruling intellectual powers, which gives him a desire to see and know what is going on around him. He has a fair share of language, which gives him quite a desire to communicate his thoughts and wants to others; but he will always continue to do so, pithily by signs, for on account of his other faculties being very small, he will never be able to talk to any advantage. Phrenology says "he can never become smart or intelligent."

Has got a fair share of vitality; her chest is well developed, but her system is somewhat deficient in ordinary female. The shape of her head is characteristic of her sex. Although like MAXIMO, her head is very small, in consequence of which her mental faculties cannot reach even mediocrity. Benevolence is a ruling organ, and her self-esteem and firmness are somewhat deficient. Her eyes, hair, complexion, and countenance, like George Brown, she should be the ablest public servant the Province has ever seen. Mr. DORION, the Lower Canadian politician, is in like manner, respectful of the day. The secret is that constitutions think a corrupt representative, or one who sides with corruption, can obtain some great advantage for them—and the general interest of the country is thus urged in that of the locality. May such a change in public men come about that all constitutions which act thus will find, to their surprise and dismay, that they have literally sold themselves for naught.

President Lincoln's Message.

If we may judge of public feeling and sentiment by the tone of the press, President LINCOLN'S Message appears to give almost universal satisfaction throughout the Northern States. The principles of action and the position assumed with regard to the cause and issues of the civil war, now distracting the Republic, meet a hearty response and cordial approval. He sets it down emphatically that he will listen to no compromise with the rebellious States, and will seek no other terms of cessation of hostilities, but complete and entire submission. The constitution, he argues, must either be maintained or abandoned, and if the people but render that assistance he confidently expects to receive, he has determined the Union and constitution shall be maintained intact. The day of compromise and reconciliation—other than entire submission, is passed, and the rebels must suffer the consequences following active unrelenting hostilities. The North endorses every sentiment, and appears ready to furnish all the assistance the President needs. In all the late battles and skirmishes, the Southern Confederates have been defeated, with serious loss of both men and munitions.

THE LIVING SKELETON.

Exhibited at Newmarket on the 8th of July. His muscular system is very weak and feeble, has a preponderance of the nervous system, and is very much marked with having descended from a pretty long lived race. His head is large, and his brain pretty active, he is high-minded and independent; when he is imposed upon he feels a deep-toned indignation towards the object of his displeasure; he is firm and positive in his way, and the more he is opposed, the more he is determined to do. He is not a man of things, would be hard to love in a strange place, has a good memory of historical facts and events, is a very good judge of human nature, can make himself quite agreeable in company and say hard things without giving offence. He has an unsatisfactory tendency to see and know what is going on around him, and can remember the form and features of persons better than he can their names. He would make a good scholar, or a mechanic, would make a fair scholar, but never would excel, never would be able to do any great influence as a speaker, yet, as more than most men, he is not self-willed, from the fact that his body is too much debilitated to support or carry out any great mental action.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT has granted a subsidy to an English Company which has undertaken to carry out a complete system of postal and passenger steam service on the Adriatic. The company is to be allowed to erect wharves, thus avoiding the first time on the Mediterranean the use of small boats for landing goods and passengers; but passengers are to be exempt from passport regulations.

The Daily News announces the Holgraven which has appeared in one of the contemporary, as an alliance against good taste, and a calumnious caricature of English a civil and domestic life.

The Birkhead Friday mail train arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock. At a short distance from Lugby, while proceeding on its way, a heavy fog came down, and a boiler suddenly blew up, forcing all the carriages off the rails and down an embankment. Several of the passengers were severely shaken and injured. The Post-office van was smashed to atoms, and the driver had both legs blown off and his life is despaired of.

The Times article of Thursday's says, there were numerous investments yesterday on the part of the public, and for the first time for several weeks.

The 4th of the month has passed off without much excitement, the demand was moderate both at the Bank of England and in the discount market. About £2,000 in bar gold was bought by the bank yesterday, while 60,000 sovereigns were withdrawn for America.

The Railway market was depressed this week.

Weather showery. Arrivals pretty liberal. A better tone of trade, but nothing clearer than on Monday last.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

SANDY HOOK, July 16, 1 p.m.

The City of Washington, from Liverpool, on the 3rd instant, is signalled. She will arrive up at 4.30 this p.m. News anticipated.

An affray had occurred at Rome, between the people and the Pontifical guards. Several persons were wounded. A monetary crisis at St. Petersburg was imminent. Money scarce at 9 p.m. Silver had disappeared from the market.

It was reported that the French had evacuated Civita Vecchia, and were about to evacuate Viterbo.

rocco, to declare Tettan the property of Spain, to render it impregnable and to colonize the territory.

Three hundred Republicans had risen in insurrection in Lora.

ITALY.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies had voted the budget for 1861.

Two Bourbon committees had been discovered at Naples and 500 muskets seized.

A plot to assassinate Garibaldi had been discovered. The government had taken measures to watch the entry to Capua.

On the discussion of the loan bill in the Turin Chamber, Senator Maslano said he had no confidence in a Ministry that maintained a French alliance. England was the only true friend of Italy, and insisted on the immediate evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

Fanni supported the French alliance—the foundation and shield of popular rights of all Europe.

Caselli had been made commander of the Southern army.

The Patrie says that disturbances had taken place in Southern Italy.

AUSTRIA.

Austria had definitely resolved in a Cabinet Council not to accept the Hungarian address. A royal rescript had been sent to the Hungarian Diet, in which the address was stigmatized as disloyal and hostile to the rights of the crown.

The Diet was requested to alter the former contents of the address. The Diet will be dissolved if it refuses.

TURKEY.

An English frigate had anchored at Constantinople after obtaining from the Porte a Firman, required by the convention relative to the Straits of Dardanelles.

The Sultan had introduced great reforms in the imperial household. Five hundred servants had been dismissed, and the civil list had been reduced from 75,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Rate of Exchange was falling. Consols heavy at 79½ to 80½ for money and 80½ to 79½ for account. The demand for discount at the bank was active. Foreign Exchange tends upwards, in consequence of a resolution of the Bank of France to pay notes in silver, as the stock of gold was very low.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Market steady. The weather has been favourable for the crops. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report four steady with fair demand at 2½ to 2½. Wheat steady and prime qualities a shade dearer and quoted as follows:—Red 9½ to 12½; white 10½ to 13½. Corn steady with rather more demand; yellow 28½ to 28½; white 31½ to 31½. Provisions quiet. Beef firm. Pork heavy at easier though slightly unchanged prices. Bacon dull and quotations almost nominal. Lard heavy and nominal. Tallow quiet.

North American 45½ to 49½. Sugar and Coffee dull. Ashes quiet; pots 33½ to 33½.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on the 3rd inst., at 89½ to 89½ for money; 89½ for account.

Arrival of the Hibernian.

Celebration of the "Fourth" by American Citizens in London.—The Pope recovering from his late illness.

FATHER POINT, July 15.

The steamship Hibernian reached Father Point at 9 p.m., with 46 cabin and 122 steerage passengers. She met numerous icebergs.

A London dispatch says that Mr. Lever, M.P., has published a pamphlet, entitled "Austria—her position and prospects," the object of which is to advance the establishment of a line of steamers from South America to Trieste under an Austrian guarantee.

Yesterday the American citizens in London celebrated the anniversary of their country's independence by a breakfast. Dr. Patton, of New York, who presided, offered a prayer for the extermination of slavery, and a sympathetic letter was read from the American Minister, Mr. Adams.

The Pope has recovered sufficiently from his indisposition to celebrate on Saturday last the Pontifical Mass in St. Peter's, a long and fatiguing service in honor of that apostle, the Patron of Rome.

ing considerable progress. They had beaten the Imperialists in a battle, and were marching rapidly on the capital.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Gen. McClellan reports that perhaps twenty of his men were killed and forty wounded, and not fifty killed in the late engagement, as erroneously stated.

The Government is still engaged in making such arrangements as will render the condition of the troops more comfortable, and providing every possible comfort for the sick.

The improvement in the military drill and discipline of the volunteers, is such as to elicit the highest praise from army veterans.

Mr. W. D. Shepard, of Washington, has been awarded the contract for furnishing stationary to the interior department.

The Post's Washington dispatch says that a committee of Republican Senators will request the President to recall Gen. Harney.

The papers seized at Port Tobacco are likely to implicate two or three prominent citizens of Washington.

Since the delivery of secession speeches in Congress interiors here are growing bolder, and treason is uttered in the streets openly.

The two rebel females arrested yesterday, have been released.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

The following despatch was received today at the army headquarters from Gen. McClellan:—

"Beverly, July 13.

To Col. Townsend, Washington, D. C. The success to day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipment and transportation, even to his cups. The number of tents will probably reach 200 and 60 wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully 150 and at least 100 prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know of ready ten officers killed and prisoners. Their defeat was complete. I occupied Beverly by a rapid march. Garrett abandoned his camp early this morning, leaving much of his equipment. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in confusion, and he is now retreating to the road to St. George.

He is following him closely. He has telegraphed to the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join Gen. Hill at Rowlesburg. The General is concentrating all his troops at Rowlesburg, and will cut off Garrett's retreat near West Union, or if possible at St. George. I may say that we have driven out some 10,000 troops strongly entrenched with a loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Provision returns found here show Garrett's force to have been 10,000 men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Pennsylvanians, and I think Carolinians. To-morrow I can give full details as to prisoners &c. I trust that General Cox has by this time driven Governor Wise out of the Kanawha Valley, in that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia. I hope the General in Chief will approve of my operations.

(Signed)

G. B. McCLELLAN,
 Major General Dept. of Ohio.

VIRGINIA, July 13.

Yesterday morning Gen. McClellan ordered four regiments, the 5th, 10th, and 13th Indiana and the 19th Ohio volunteers to proceed along the line of the Hills, south east of the enemy's entrenched camp to the Beverly Road, where it crosses Rich Mountain, two miles east of the enemy's position, with orders to advance to the Beverly Road, and attack the east side of the works. Gen. McClellan being prepared to assault the west side as soon as firing should announce the commencement of the attack.

The capture of a courier who mistook the road through the enemy's camp for the route of our troops, placed the enemy in possession of the movement. When the Confederates reached the Beverly Road, at two o'clock, after a most exhausting march over the mountains, he found the enemy posted at the opposite side of the river, about 800 strong, with two cannon, holding a strong position, partially fortified.

An engagement instantly took place, and continued for three quarters of an hour, when the rebels were totally routed, with a loss of 300 men, including officers and both cannon.

About 750 of the rebels were killed, 750 wounded and in our hands, and 1500 others are prisoners.

(Private Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, July 15.

We now have six batteries of flying artillery, three new ones having been added to those of Captain Pickett and Captain Ayres. They are equipped and manned from the regulars, who have been on duty at the Potomac Forts.

Captain Carlisle commands that at Fort Corcoran, which consists of two rifled cannon, two six-pounders, and two twelve-pounders, and will be attached to General Schenck's brigade, which will form a portion of the left wing of the army.

Fort Runyon is commanded by Lieut. Greer, and that of Fort Ellsworth by Captain Arnold; these will be equal in metal and men.

Within the last week probably between 2,500 and 3,000 horses have arrived. One thousand six hundred and forty are known to have arrived within four days, and the rest of the week the average has been over 1,300.

the Albatross, four, and the Sigsbee, four guns. As the Arizona in Oglethorpe, from complete the iron war steamer Achilles, forty guns, and the iron-plated frigate, Royal Oak, fifty guns, we shall soon hear of the issue from that yard, along of eleven new British vessels of war, carrying three hundred and thirty-seven additional guns. The admiralty have also directed that the Ocean, already laid down at Devonport as an ordinary screw steamer, should be converted with all possible dispatch into an iron clad ship with nine or ten guns of one thousand weight of hammered iron plates, and it is proposed to meet this addition to her weight by extending her length sixty feet. As the frame of the Ocean now measures two hundred and seventy-five feet, it follows that she will, in her suit of iron, have its length of three hundred and thirty-five feet. It is also reported that she shall be reduced one deck from her original design, in order to facilitate the working and afford a wider range for her guns; their lordships having evidently borrowed, in this instance, the American idea—of an ample, low and easily ranged platform for the armament. From Portsmouth, we are told that engineers are kept at work from early morning until a very late hour of the night in fitting engines in the new screw steamer Bombay. This ship will carry eighty-one guns and her engines will have the power of four hundred horses; each of her boilers weighing upwards of twenty tons. In addition to this, a large reserve steam float, in process of organization at Portsmouth, and cargoes of Armstrong guns and naval stores, for its use, are being conveyed in transports round the coast in much greater abundance than they were in the late war. The existence of the late war in the Atlantic. The transport Albatross arrived lately at Portsmouth laden with Armstrong guns and their appendages. The guns destined for each ship of the steam reserve fleet, with their furniture and stores, were immediately landed and placed in store, labelled with the name of the ship, so that the whole may be in course of shipment within one hour, when required. Interesting experiments are being conducted at Shoeburyness, in order to test the efficacy of heavy shot on iron batteries, which had been already found to be impervious to the punning of lighter projectiles sent from a smooth bore sixty-eight pounder. A solid wall of iron, ten inches thick and docketed, was backed up with heavy timber braced with bar

DEFERRED NEWS.

It is announced that the bruiser Hoonan is about to make another trip to England in pursuit of the champion's belt.

Mr Russell of the London Times, is counted almost as a beaten at the South since the appearance of his recent letters. He will hardly go back at present.

Mr McAndrews, local lieutenant-governor of Otago, New Zealand, is in a goal awaiting his trial for the appropriation of public funds to private purposes.

The heaviest debt the United States has ever seen was in 1816 when it owed one hundred and twenty millions. But the available resources of the country, it is said, are ten times as great now as then.

The Brighton Flag says, New bills on the Bank of Upper Canada, have had a remarkable freedom of circulation in East Northumberland during the last few days, their value ranging from one dollar upwards. Comment is unnecessary.

DEPARTURE OF WAR STEAMERS TO CANADA.—Orders have been received at Chatham for six steam-guns vessels to be placed in the first class steam reserve, and to be despatched immediately to the coast of North America. Each of the above gun vessels will receive on board one 68 pounder of 95 cwt, and one 32 pounder of 56 cwt.

The 47th Regiment, which has just arrived in Canada, formed part of the army under General Wolpe which took Quebec in 1757. When Wolfe was mortally wounded, he was carried from the field by some grenadiers of the 47th, and the regiment for many years bore the name of "Wolfe's Own." To this day the officers wear a black worm in their laces, as mourning for him.

A vessel flying the flag of the Confederate States is in St. John's, New Brunswick. A number of American captains in port manifested great indignation, and applied to the Mayor to get it pulled down. The Mayor, of course, told them he could not interfere. The Americans were then for pulling it down themselves, but the police interfered and prevented them.

A LARGE DEFRAUDER AT CHICAGO.—Brylster Lind, for six years a Sewerage Commissioner, and an old resident in the city—it has just come to light—is a defaulter to the city to the amount of \$100,000. Mr. Lind has always been a very high reputation for honesty and integrity, and his downfall at this late day of life, is an unexpected stroke to the community. He is possessed of considerable property, and his bondsmen are able to meet their obligations.

SPURIOUS NOTES IN CIRCULATION.—The Ottawa Citizen says the Counterfeit four dollar notes of the Bank of Montreal, numbered C.I. 49,913, and dated Ottawa, 1st August, 1881; also, Nos. C.H. 84,781 and 84,782, of the London branch of the same bank, have been freely circulated in this city within the last week. The notes are easily detected—being smaller than the genuine; and the paper has also a greasy appearance.

Rev. C. J. Jones, of New York, says that in our foot Pensacola there is not a ship but has its praying band.—Not a St. Louis there has been a very marked outpouring of the Holy Spirit.—On the Sabine they have a regular prayer meeting. On the Niagara over thirty have been recently converted. One of the officers recently remarked to him that the Navy was greatly changed, and instead of profanity, which was once so profuse, the prayers of Christian sailors are now heard.

Several weeks ago, says the N. Y. Commercial, certain members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Belleville, N. Y., raised the national flag on their church edifice, in the absence of the rector, Rev. Mr. Sherman. The latter on his return expressed his disapproval of the act, as tending to desecrate the house of God. The vestry refused to haul down the flag, whereupon the reverend gentleman gave in his resignation, which was accepted without debate.

THE "GOLDEN FLEECE."—The contents of this vessel at Quebec, demanded the enormous sum of £300 sterling to take the 47th Regt. to Montreal. This was refused. It was found that by the charter-party the troops could remain on board five days after they reached Quebec, and, of course, they had to be found in provisions during this time. They got orders from the authorities to remain until compelled to land. And they were brought to Montreal in river steamers chartered for that purpose, and at a very considerable rate. The cream of the joke is, that the Golden Fleece must come to this city to get a return cargo; and that she has to come empty, with a clear loss in each of two hundred pounds. The Golden Fleece may be a treasure in itself, but the Commander certainly is not a rich man; nor can his owners, like that celebrated hero, have understood what the world men understand to have been the object of the voyage. If they did not want to make money, it was foolish in them to send her here; if they did, £200 they should not have thrown away.—Montreal Pilot.

CHINESE TEA TRICKS.—All the "tricks of trade" are not confined to this country, nor to "outside barbarians." We saw on Tuesday, in a wholesale establishment in this city, a chest of tea opened under circumstances that preclude the possibility of its having been tampered with since it left China; yet it had not a pound of tea inside, and we were told by the merchant that it was by no means the first case that he had seen of the kind.—In one case the contents were a mixture of rough rice and clay, so proportioned as to give the exact weight of the tea the package originally contained. He states that the trick in the work of the tea carriers, who must have facilities to relocate the package after abstracting the contents, with such perfect safety that the trick cannot be discovered until the chest is opened by the merchant at its final destination.

Formerly the most common trick was the substitution of an inferior tea for a high-priced one, which the thief disposed of for his own profit, buying the cheap sort with a part of the money; but of late they have found that dirt will pass as well as pure tea, and to save the whole contents of the plundered packages. This trick of substituting one sort for another is so common, that the tea merchant is no longer certain of what he is buying, unless he examines every package before shipping it, which is simply an impossibility.—New York Tribune.

Amusement.

When does a farmer act with great rudeness towards his corn? When he pulls its ears.

Why are people who sit on free seats not likely to derive much benefit from going to church? Because they get good for nothing.

Ugly people are as anxious as handsome ones to perpetuate their features; probably, having lived so long with their ugliness, they have become attached to it.

A Counsel being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied "I am concerned my lord, for the plaintiff; but I am employed by the defendant."

A wife's bosom should be the tomb of her husband's failings, and his character far more valuable in her estimation than his life.

Why there are more women than men is explained by De Quincy: "It is in conformity with the arrangements of nature; we always see more of heaven than of earth."

The following epitaph is said to be written on a scolding wife—Here lies my wife; poor Molly I let her lie; she sheds repose at last—and so do I.

The red white and blue—the red cheeks, the white teeth, and the blue eyes of a lovely girl, are as good a flag as a young soldier in the battle of life need fight for.

An editor out west prints all his warlike accounts of murders, elopements and robberies on India-rubber paper, so that his readers may be able to stretch these stories to any length that pleases them.

REMOVED!

LARGE MILLINERY STORE!

MRS. BOND,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Newmarket and surrounding country that she has removed to Mr. Fleming's old stand opposite the North American Hotel.

Where she intends carrying on the Millinery and Dress Making Business. Having engaged a First-Class Dress Maker from the City, all orders will be promptly attended to.

Ladies! Ladies!!

Mrs. B. has just received a fresh supply of MANTLES, BONNETS, HATS, and FLOWERS, in abundance: all new styles.

Call and Examine the Stock!

Straw Bonnets and Hats, cleaned and altered to the latest fashions. An early call is respectfully solicited.

NEW DOZEN GIRLS WANTED!

NEW Millinery Establishment!!

MISS CARLINE

BEGS respectfully to inform the Ladies of Newmarket and neighborhood, that she has OPENED A MILLINERY STORE.

In a part of the shop occupied by Mr. Carline as a Boot and Shoe Store. Her Stock embraces the newest styles.

Hats, Bonnets, Caps, and General Millinery Goods, and will be sold at a small warren on cost.

Millinery work made to order on the shortest notice.

Straw Hats and Bonnets Cleaned and altered to the latest styles.

NEW FASHIONS!

MISS E. MAGUIRE,

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Ladies of Newmarket and surrounding country, that she has just received the first instalment of her Spring Goods, embracing

Straw Bonnets, Cloaks, &c.

Of the latest styles. Please call and examine before selecting elsewhere.

MAIN STREET, NEW MARKET.

DOUBLE WAGONS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Foundry of the subscriber, a number of excellent

DOUBLE WAGONS,

With the English Iron Patent Axle. Also, Floors, Harrows and other Agricultural Implements.

TERMS MODERATE. S. SYKES.

NEW MARKET, April 25, 1881.

BOOTS & SHOES FOR THE MILLION.

Competition the Life of Trade!

JOHN WILSON,

returning thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him since his removal to Newmarket, begs to announce that he is now in receipt of his

SPRING & SUMMER STOCK,

Which for variety, style and price, exceeds anything heretofore offered in Newmarket, and embraces

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

Manufactured from the best material at prices which

DEFY COMPETITION.

As he is determined not to be undersold by any shop in this section of country, intending purchasers would do well to give him a call before selecting elsewhere, if they desire to

SAVE MONEY.

Remittance place, opposite the North American Hotel, Newmarket.

For All Orders Promptly Attended to.

As he personally supervises the work manufactured at his shop, the public may rely on getting the worth of their money.

Newmarket, May 9, 1881.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheaper than Ever!!!

THE undersigned, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, begs respectfully to intimate that he is now in receipt of his

Spring & Summer Stock

Of Boots, Shoes, Balloons, of every style and color, manufactured of the finest material, and at a small advance on cost!

Small Advances on Cost!

Great Bargains may be Expected.

Intending purchasers would do well to call before selecting elsewhere, if they desire to save money.

W. CARLINE.

Newmarket, April 19, '81.

The People's Great Books!

ANY OF THESE BOOKS WILL BE FORWARDED BY MAIL, on receipt of the price, or on order, by JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 BAYVIEW ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE!

The Horse and his Diseases:

ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S., Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, Professor of Veterinary Medicine in the Philadelphia College of Veterinary Medicine, Secretary of the American Veterinary Association of Philadelphia, etc.

WILL TELL YOU of the Origin, History and uses of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES WILL TELL YOU of Breeding, Baking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stomaching, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which the horse is subject, with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES WILL TELL YOU of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Hoarseness, and Whistling, Lameness, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

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Farm, Park and Building Lots FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offers for sale, well known and beautifully situated farm, lying on the road to Lot No. 81, in the 1st Concession, of Whitby, containing of

75 ACRES

More or less of 65 of which are cleared and under good cultivation. There is a Dwelling House, also Barn and other out-buildings already erected, and its close proximity to good markets, make it a desirable property.

Also, One Timbered Park Lot, On Centre Street, in the Village of Aurora—containing 3 Acres; together with

EIGHT BUILDING LOTS, Situated in pleasant parts of the above Village. If the above property is not sold shortly at private sale, it will be put up at Auction.

For terms and particulars apply to the undersigned at Aurora.

R. W. JAMES, JOSHUA JACKIE.

Aurora, December 19th, 1880.

H. THOMPSON,

Saddie, Harness & Collar Maker, NEW MARKET.

Opposite the Railroad Hotel!

H. T. HAS always taken the FIRST PRIZE for the above articles wherever exhibited, therefore, he has every confidence in

GUARANTEEING HIS WORK.

A choice assortment of GENTS and LADIES plain and fancy

SADDLES, SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS, Trunks, &c., Whips, Spurs, &c.

Kept constantly on hand and made to order. Intending purchasers will find it to their advantage to call before selecting elsewhere.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

To all branches done to order in the nearest style.

All Orders and Repairing done on the Shortest Notice!

Charges Moderate!

Newmarket, February 27, '81.

TORONTO

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Manufacturers!

BUNTING, BROTH & Co.,

3 & 4 Commercial Buildings, Yonge-st.,

BEG to intimate to their numerous customers and the trade generally, that their

Blank Books of Every Description, All the National School Books at Publishers' Price. We would call special attention to our stock of

Writing, Printing and Wrapping Papers,

These goods being all our own manufacture, we sell at lower prices than those imported from Britain.

TERMS LIBERAL!

Toronto, April 26, '81.

MONEY!

THE Canada Agency Association

ARE prepared to negotiate loans at 8 per cent interest, upon improved farms. The money can be obtained as soon as the property has been valued and the title has been ascertained.

For terms of application and other information, apply to

For further particulars, enquire of Amos Watson, or M. P. F. Richardson Hill.

A. R. ROCHE,

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